

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXII

WICHITA, KANSAS: THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1900.

NUMBER 132

TREACHERY OF REBELS

In Every Line of Captured Filipino Documents

FURNISHED THE SENATE

Filipino Commissioners Were Only Lying Spies.

BUTCHERY THAT FAILED

Inciting Hooligans to Massacre—Attempt to Flee With Spanish—Aguinaldo the Source.

Washington, April 18.—In further response to the senate resolution of January 17, last, the president has sent to the senate additional documents bearing upon the insurrection in the Philippines. The papers are all important. One of them is a report of Colonel Armas, of the Philippine army, to the general commanding the second zone, of the events of February 2, 1899, in Manila. He says that on hearing the alarm of fire he immediately ordered twenty men who gathered to hold themselves ready so that when the designated hour arrived they would be ready to go to Manila, where the American barracks are, and set on fire the houses about there in order to interfere with their coming out of the barracks, as was agreed upon in the meeting with D. Rosendo Loman. The result was that on reaching the scene of operations, we found the Calabanga de Ascaraga was filled with Americans and with them were a number of country people who cried out: "Brothers, to the streets! for now is the hour." This is what men were saying in that crowd, and at the proper time they sounded the call of our army, "Advance and fire." The sight of that strange scene threw us into confusion, for we believed that all we had prepared for the beginning as well as what we saw was prepared by the enemy and his speech.

He then ordered a retreat and when they met the Americans the colonel says the latter gave his forces two volleys. He adds that his men with their bayonets in a hand-to-hand conflict forced the Americans to retreat.

Another letter dated at Tarlac, October 23, last, signed by J. M. Leyba, commander of an unnamed Filipino officer of whom the writer says that he "will go to Manila commissioned by our government to throw some dynamite bombs and set fire to the principal houses, especially those occupied by foreigners."

Among other documents is an unsigned letter to General Rios, of the Spanish army, and in command at Iloilo, dated at Mahab, October 25, 1898, apparently inspired by Aguinaldo. In this letter the writer says that his desire is to "set free from shipwreck the sovereignty of Spain in these islands." He then proceeds: "I am informed that you are considering surrendering the place to us or to the Americans. After six months of vigorous siege and of total abandonment I understand how you can prefer us to the others. The way to make this surrender is to join with us and proclaim the federation of the Philippine republic with the Spanish republic, recognizing the chiefdom of our honorable president, Senor Emilio Aguinaldo. A fraternal embrace will take place between Filipinos, Spaniards and Spaniards. There will be no war between Spain and the Philippines united as a federal republic; your troops will pass into the common army; you will be promoted to a lieutenant general. These who want to go back at risk expense and the flags of Spain and the Philippines will float side by side. You will give an account of this in Manila and in the meantime we shall fight the Americans together. We shall conquer, and then we shall wait and adjust our future relations. The surrender of the hero of Manila you command and is the greatest victory which can be inflicted upon those villain men, since they have suffered the humiliation which their unfortunate companions suffer here; and you, the able and upright and valiant general, are you going to sign a treaty with the Americans? Go preserve you from it, sir. Your transfer to our side does not really involve treason to Spain, since the movement sovereignty passed you are free to transfer your allegiance. This is in accordance with the principles of national honor and it would serve as the first base of the new alliance between Spain and the Philippines and then from both come honor and applause for you as having been the one fortunate enough to effect it."

Both the preceding documents and the one immediately following were on paper used in the private office of Aguinaldo, but neither of them bore any signature. The second document in this connection, which is not dated, is apparently a letter of instructions to Filipino commissioners who were to accompany the American troops to Iloilo. They were told not to recognize the president of the American government and upon disembarking the commissioners were to prepare the Filipino forces to attack the Spaniards "some hours before the Americans can enter the place." They are told that in case either the Spaniards or the Americans want to treat and make promises, to "refuse nothing, and pay attention to nothing, but press the attack until you die or conquer both of them." If the attack should not take place until after the entry of the Americans, the Filipinos were instructed that they must continue to enter the city, preparing to occupy it and take possession of the ground, but without firing a shot unless the Americans commence. In case the Americans should begin the Philippines were to attack and not to give up until killed.

In this connection the Hooligans were assured that the Americans were valorous only in appearance and would soon yield if met by valor. If the Filipinos should get possession of Iloilo before the disembarking of the Americans, then the Filipinos were to "conquer them, solve well in order to deceive the Ameri-

cans and make the think we are more than we are in fact." In this, the instruction continues, "let them approach, and when they are in due range, of our rifles there should be a general discharge, so that as many men as possible will be killed at once. We calculate one of our soldiers being worth four of theirs, so that in the hour of victory after the combat we should have less losses than theirs."

Another document relates to the conference sought by General Otis with Filipino leaders relative to the expedition to Iloilo, and says that General Otis tried to secure a deputation of natives to accompany the expedition in order to conciliate the insurrectionists there. There is a note with this document saying that General Otis had indicated that it was the policy of the United States to annex the Philippines, but that the general admitted that there were two parties in the senate.

A proclamation signed by Aguinaldo on the 24th of May, 1898, says: "I see the Spanish government is unable to struggle with certain elements which constantly oppose the progress of this country, and now, since the powerful and great North American nation has come showing a disinterested protection which will enable us to secure the liberty of this country, I come to assume the command of all forces, ready to assure the attainment of our revived aspirations."

He said he would first establish a dictatorship and afterward a government with a cabinet.

The papers were all translations of documents captured from the Filipino forces.

FLOODS IN THREE QUARTERS

Great Damage and Some Loss of Life, North, South and West.

Jackson, Miss., April 18.—Dispatches from several sections of this state indicate that the three days' flood has caused damage greatly in excess of the first estimates, especially to growing crops. Many truck plantations are still under water and will be almost completely destroyed unless the waters are soon receded. The Illinois Central is again tied up by a freight train which tumbled off the track just below this city today and the Alabama and Vicksburg railway is still tied up at Barker's creek and Pearl river. The northern division of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley road will for several days be out of the missing bridges. Temporary repairs are being made as rapidly as possible.

Hempstead, Tenn., April 18.—Traffic on the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads is being resumed south of Memphis. Reports from the overflooded districts in Mississippi are to the effect that large forces of men are at work on the levees and it is believed that the levees will be running through to New Orleans very shortly. A passenger train is reported water bound on the Mobile and Ohio railroad near Quitman, Miss. It is thought the thirty-five passengers will be relieved in a few hours. The swollen rivers and streams in the flooded districts are now receding.

Meriden, Conn., April 18.—The flood situation in this vicinity remains unchanged as to railroad traffic. Trains, with the exception of the Mobile and Ohio north, remain unimpeded. Laurel, a town on the Northeastern road, is reported completely submerged. The bodies of five flood victims were recovered today.

Wausau, Wis., April 18.—The Wisconsin river all the way north of here has reached the highest point in twenty years. All the railway bridges are threatened with a washout. Men are building piers to hold booms connecting millions of feet of logs. Rain has been falling for nearly a week and the water reaches one block into the city.

Denver, Colo., April 18.—Reports received here from grazing regions indicate that heavy losses of live stock will result from the prolonged rain and snow storms.

DEWEY'S TOUR OF THE WEST

Program for St. Louis—Foretaste of Kentucky—Fine Portraits.

St. Louis, Mo., April 18.—The following letter was received today by Mr. James Cox, secretary of the committee having in charge the arrangements for the entertainment of Admiral Dewey during his forthcoming visit to St. Louis: "Washington, D. C., April 18. "Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. outlining the plans for the entertainment in your city on May 3, 4 and 5 next, and have no chance whatever to suggest in your program. My party will consist of Mrs. Dewey and myself, my aide and secretary, Lieutenants H. H. Caldwell and J. W. Crawford respectively; Mr. J. H. Maddy, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway company, who will be in charge of the train; Mrs. Dewey's maid and my valet. We shall reach St. Louis by special train, arriving there probably about 7 o'clock on the evening of May 3, and shall appreciate your kindness in arranging no functions for that evening, as we shall no doubt be tired from travel.

"With thanks for your courtesy in consulting me, I am,

"Very truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY."

James Cox, Esq., Secretary.

Washington, April 18.—Representative Wheeler of Kentucky today presented to Admiral and Mrs. Dewey a unique invitation to visit the city of Paducah, Ky., while on their proposed western trip next month. The invitation was enclosed in an oak casket trimmed with gold and silver. It is on a thin sheet of birch, which bears the seal of the city of Paducah and reads as follows: "To Admiral and Mrs. Dewey—This town is yours. Pull the birch string—we will do the rest. Don't surprise us, but inform us when you pull."

The invitation is signed by the mayor and prominent citizens of Paducah. Inside the casket were twelve quart bottles of twenty-year-old whiskey and a cut glass decanter incased in silver. Admiral Dewey said the invitation was a beautiful piece of work. He did not give Mr. Wheeler a definite answer, but said he would communicate his reply in a formal letter.

MYSTERY OVER ALL

Roberts' Movements, If Any, are Veiled Utterly.

HEAVY RAINS PREVAILING

Fate of Disgraced Generals—Krugers Foreign Legion.

London, April 18.—(4:10 a. m.)—Heavy rains impede the movements of the British columns. The blockade of Wepener continues, although relief is near. Large quantities of stores are being moved southward from Bloemfontein, which is a reversal of the course of the freight for the last six weeks. These shipments are made necessary by the operations in the southwest of the Free State. There are 2,000 sick in the field hospitals, most of the cases being of dysentery and enteric fever. With the exception of these facts, the embargo upon war intelligence is almost complete. The correspondents send trivialities or statements which obscure, rather than explain, the situation, in their efforts to prepare matter that will pass the censor. Here and there a phase indicates an expectancy that large things are about to happen.

What is to be done with Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren, coupled everybody's attention. The papers continue to comment earnestly upon Lord Roberts' censure of these commanders. They ask if more errors are not likely to occur, together with fruitless waste of life, in the event that men who have been declared incompetent by their superior continue to command troops. It is now generally accepted that the government had a purpose in the publication of Lord Roberts' dispatch and that the recall of General Buller and General Warren has probably been decided upon.

According to Boer reports, there is a steady flow of foreign volunteers to the Transvaal. Hitherto these adventurers have been attached to the various commandos. Now it is said they are to be formed into a special legion, with continental officers, and there is a rumor that the command will be given to a distinguished French soldier, lately retired, who is now in the Transvaal or is near the end of his journey here. Presumably the officer referred to in this report is General De Nogier, former member of the French supreme council of war, who was removed from the active list last July by the Marquis De Galliffet as a disciplinary measure during the excitement arising from the Dreyfus court martial.

MR. WILKINSON CRIMINALS

London, April 18.—Spencer Wilkinson, in the Morning Post, today criticizes the delay in the British offensive operations caused by the Boer raids in the southern part of the Free State and the necessity of relieving Wepener. He regards the raids as designed to re-commander the surrendered Free State, and adds: "These Boer measures can only be effectively stopped by defeating and destroying the Boer army in the field. Delay in offensive operations is, as a rule, equivalent to a victory for defenders, and the present general halt has lasted a long time."

Mr. Wilkinson proceeds to criticize the decision to supply the needed remounts, clothing, boots and stores, and the reliance on the British to convey them to Bloemfontein. Precisely the same reasons, he remarks, have prevented the relief of Mafeking. He cites General Morgan's raid into Kentucky in 1862 as an instance of the probabilities against the Boers if the British had sufficient numbers of horses, and he concludes thus: "But fate is against the British war, and one would like to know who holds fate in these affairs."

THE DISGRACED CONTINGENT

London, April 18.—Colonel Croft, who was in command at Spionkop, from the time General Woodgate was wounded until Colonel Thorneycroft was appointed to the position, and whose helicopter messages to General Warren caused Buller to appoint Thorneycroft to command, was placed on half pay on April 15. Information received from Sherebourne today is to the effect that General Gatacre is leaving South Africa this week to resume command of a local district.

It is persistently stated in military circles that Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, the commander of the Fifth division of the South African field force, has been ordered to return home. It is said that a preliminary order for General Warren's return was called to South Africa this morning. The far office declined to give any information in regard to the current reports that General Warren had been recalled.

London, April 18.—(5:30 p. m.)—Lord Roberts' criticisms of General Buller, General Warren and Colonel Thorneycroft, continue topics of interest. All the afternoon papers comment at length on the strictures of the commander-in-chief in South Africa, taking the same line as the American papers, praising Lord Roberts for his frankness and speculating upon what the publication of the dispatches at the present moment portends. Some of them maintain there is nothing left for General Buller but to resign.

The St. James Gazette is particularly scathing. Referring to General Buller's report, it says: "Never in the history of armies did it happen that generals scribbled their confessions of failure and defeat, of useless deaths of men and of disaster to the fleet in a manner which suggests a careful selection from the forced jocularity of the funny man and the slangy chatter of the bawdy woman and the gabble of the smoking room late in the evening."

The Globe declares that "a more pitiable record of indecision in plan and confusion in execution we have seldom read," and adds that what little reputation General Buller had left has been scattered to the winds.

BOER DESIGNS ON SWAZILAND

London, April 18.—The Morning Post has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday: "In view of the advantage of a retreat through Swaziland, emissaries of the Boers are now endeavoring to purchase secret information concerning caveans in the Orange country which are only known to the natives,

with the object of accumulating provisions and ammunition.

"Large quantities of British forage and stores were dispatched to the south yesterday."

NEW RUMOR OF INTERVENTION

Paris, April 18.—Count Muraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, is going to join Emperor Nicholas at Moscow. This is looked upon here as being possibly connected with some idea of intervention in South Africa.

RED CROSS FOR A MAUSOLEUM

London, April 18.—According to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lourenco Marques, nearly half the members of the Chicago ambulance corps when offered Mausoleum on their arrival at Pretoria, tore off their Red Cross badges. Adieu to S. H. P. United States consul, notified the Transvaal government that he must report the circumstance to Washington.

PORTUGAL NEEDS NO BOER COIN

Pretoria, April 18.—As soon as the Berne award in the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration was published the Transvaal government offered to lend Portugal the amount she was condemned to pay (\$5,000,000), which, however, was courteously declined, the statement being that the money was already provided. The government is receiving many memorials from burghers on the subject of sending the Boer prisoners to St. Helena and will formally protest to Great Britain on the subject. Secretary of State Balfour says any action in regard to the destruction of the mines.

RECOGNITION OF CANUKES

Ottawa, Ont., April 18.—The Imperial government has decided to give twenty-four out of the forty-four commissions to be granted to Canadians in the regular army, to officers and non-commissioned officers serving in South Africa. Six commissions will be given to Canadian gentlemen, and this, with the fourteen which have gone to the royal military college, Kingston, will make forty-four in all. Lord Roberts will send the names of the twenty-four of those in South Africa whom he recommends as candidates for commissions.

NOTHING AILS IRON MARKET

Iron Trade Review Blames Wall Street With Allowances.

Cleveland, O., April 18.—The Iron Trade Review will say in its issue of tomorrow: "The truth about the iron market has suffered in much that has appeared in print the past week. For the time being, stocks have flared as the commodity of the trade, and iron and steel have been merely contingent. We leave the market reviewers and Wall Street editors the discovery of motives for some of the happenings and utterances of the week, merely saying on this phase of the situation that the pessimistic statements sent broadcast from New York are not shared by the iron trade at large. The actual trade developments of the week can be summarized in few words. A reduction from \$25 to \$15 in the price of bar iron at Mahoning Valley mill and from \$25 to \$20 in steel bars at Pittsburgh mill; a drop of about \$2 a ton in plates, or to \$19, Pittsburgh, as a minimum for tank steel on large contracts; a decline in billets to \$22 and \$23, Pittsburgh, and a shading in the price of foundry iron. The iron market is enjoying a period of opportunity, with a tendency for every transient breeze of popular sentiment or excitement, experience has abundantly demonstrated that Democracy is so constituted that it is only strong when courageous in the right and only victorious when its forces are marshaled under its old and well-organized standards."

"Our principles are so simple and they accord so well with the honest American disposition, which loves freedom, and care for the public welfare, that they are easily understood by the Democratic masses. As a result of this, there has never been a time when false leadership of our party and a departure from simple Democratic faith have not been quickly discovered and repudiated. The party has stood for every transient breeze of popular sentiment or excitement, experience has abundantly demonstrated that Democracy is so constituted that it is only strong when courageous in the right and only victorious when its forces are marshaled under its old and well-organized standards."

"The healthfulness of our party may well be questioned when it shrinks from such an exposition of its position as will enable it to avoid disaster, by keeping in course of safety, under the guidance of true Democracy."

"Therefore, those who claim to be followers of Thomas Jefferson will fail to discharge a solemn duty, if, in this time of doubt and temptation, they neglect such an exposition and if this disclosure tendency in party control to subordinate the principles of true Democracy, and to conditions should not continue without a brave and early Democratic stand."

"I have addressed these words to follow Democrats in the full consciousness that I am now far removed from any influence in party management, but I love the old Democratic party, and I have written under the sanction of that freedom of speech which Thomas Jefferson placed among the cardinal factors of our Democratic creed."

"Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

A letter was also read from Ex-Governor Bates of Iowa, in which he advocated the freedom of Cuba and the giving up of the Philippines. General Joseph Wheeler also sent a letter of regret. Joseph P. Willett responded to the toast "A Century of Democracy."

In responding to the toast "The Restoration of Jeffersonian Democracy," Ex-Governor Campbell declared that the party of Jefferson could not survive half-Democratic and half-Populist. He repudiated the Socialist theories brought into the Chicago platform of '96. He declared that it constituted many great and enduring truths, but coupled them to at least one fatal error—the Jeffersonian and (under existing mining and commercial conditions) the impossible proposition of 18 to 1. The speaker said that a majority of the electors of the country were honest, but they had been forced to choose between the two terms of monopolism. An other had chosen gold, but in doing so they had been saddled with a financial bill which created the most powerful and dangerous of all trusts—a money trust. It was sufficient, he said, to know that "18 to 1" was dead and that just so long as the Democrats proclaimed their intention to resurrect it, just that long would their own resurrection be postponed. Mr. Campbell declared that the army of voters had plenty of work at hand. Continuing, he said: "It will be hard to select their cooperation to destroy oppression in Porto Rico, or stay imperialism in the Philippines, unless we first abandon the nonsense to their own prosperity."

HARK FROM THE TOMBS

Doleful Sound From Grover on Jefferson Day.

HIS ORACULAR ONCENESS

Mourns the Decadence of Simon Pure Democracy.

New York, April 18.—The Brooklyn Democratic club gave a dinner tonight at the Germania club to commemorate the one hundred and fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. About 150 persons were present. At the guests' table were Ex-Governor James E. Campbell of Ohio, Joseph J. Willett of Alabama and other prominent public men. Former President Grover Cleveland sent a letter regretting his inability to be present and expressing his opinions on the present Democracy. The letter was as follows:

"Pretoria, N. J., April 18. "To Louis F. Huchard: "Dear Sir:—I regret that I am unable to accept your invitation to attend the dinner to be given by the Brooklyn Democratic club on the 18th instant, to commemorate the birth of Thomas Jefferson. "When those who profess the Democratic faith meet to celebrate the birth of the man who first gave that faith a distinct formulation, their pride in the achievements and triumphs of the party which he founded should not entirely displace all thought of the present situation and the conditions which, in the light of experience, appear to be essential to its success."

"Though the faults of the party in power are many, and though its offenses against the political health and safety of the country are flagrant, still we should not encourage us to base an expectation of success, and a hope for the restoration of wholesome administration upon the shortcomings of our adversaries."

"We should too well understand their ability to attach to their fortunes the powerful contingents of selfish interests, to place confident reliance upon the weakness which ought to be the penalty of their misdeeds."

"Beside, none of us can close our eyes to the fact that the Democratic party is only formidable in its own strength. Its power to win victories has always been found to depend upon a sturdy and consistent adherence to its time-honored principles, which have proved sufficient to meet every emergency of our national life. Whatever successes may have attended a party of opportunity, they have spread a party of opportunity, with a tendency for every transient breeze of popular sentiment or excitement, experience has abundantly demonstrated that Democracy is so constituted that it is only strong when courageous in the right and only victorious when its forces are marshaled under its old and well-organized standards."

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"Therefore, those who claim to be followers of Thomas Jefferson will fail to discharge a solemn duty, if, in this time of doubt and temptation, they neglect such an exposition and if this disclosure tendency in party control to subordinate the principles of true Democracy, and to conditions should not continue without a brave and early Democratic stand."

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BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE.

Wichita, Thursday, April 19, 1900

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Treachery of Rebels Revealed

British Censor Again Busy

Grover's Jefferson Day Mail

Free Homes Bill on May 3

2. Judge Henry W. Scott Arrested

Clarke's Report on Free Homes

3. Wichita Livestock Markets

Review of the Grain Markets

Wall Street Stock Circular

5. Long Renominated

Corn for Famined Sufferers

6. Seventh District Fusion Tangle

8. Uncle Sam's Turkish Debt

State of the D'Arcos Affair

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Resolutions Committee Hard at Work

New Officers—Addresses.

Houston, Texas, April 18.—The committee on resolutions, the most important of the Trans-Mississippi congress, is at work tonight preparing a report tomorrow. It has something over a hundred resolutions before it to be acted upon and not more than twenty-five will be accepted. Special interests are behind many of the resolutions and the committee has no easy task in selecting only those which will affect the whole west, which is its object. Several important resolutions were adopted today.

The first business today was the introduction of resolutions as follows: By Mr. Patterson of Colorado, proposing the bill now before congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 for the St. Louis world's fair; Whittmore of Missouri, favoring a government cable from the United States to Hawaii and Manila; Patterson of Colorado, opposing the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill.

Governor Sawyer, having reached the city, addressed the convention, bidding welcome to the delegates. A telegram from W. J. Bryan thanked the congress for its invitation to attend the session, but declined because of other engagements.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following nomination of officers: President, Hon. John K. P. Gilkin, of New Orleans; first vice president, Walter Graham, Galveston; second vice president, L. B. Prince, Santa Fe, N. M.; third vice president, S. O. Brooks, St. Paul; fourth vice president, George W. Cannon, Salt Lake City. The report was adopted and the officers were declared elected. The selection of a secretary is left to the delegation of the state which meets the next morning.

W. M. Bates of Denver then read his address, in opposition to the ship subsidy bill. He was followed by Prof. Walter Houser, of St. Louis, on "A Factor of Public Prosperity." At the afternoon session Mr. Whittmore of Missouri read a paper prepared by Lyman J. Cooley of Chicago, on "The Lakes and Gulf Waterways." This was followed with an address by Rev. Dr. Lucey of Arkansas on "Industrial Development of the South as Affected by the Negro Race."

Mr. Coleman of New Orleans and Mr. Whittmore of St. Louis introduced resolutions endorsing the bills now pending before congress providing for the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal. There was great applause when Mr. Whittmore declared that "the time has come for argument over this canal; it must be built, and at once."

Mr. Troutman of Kansas, the addresser of the congress on "A Century of Trans-Mississippi Development."

After a brief discussion of the time at which the next session of the congress should be held, the committee on resolutions reported on the following matters: On development of trained consular service; relating to the admission of existing territories as states related to pure foreign trade; favoring the establishment of the national department of mines and mining; favoring the establishment of a department of commerce and industry.

REPUBLICANS OF VERMONT

Choose Delegates and Endorse the Administration Unreservedly.

Burlington, Vt., April 18.—The Republican state convention for the selection of four delegates and four alternates to the national Republican convention in Philadelphia next June, was held here today and resulted in the choice of General J. G. McCullough of Bennington, Lieutenant Governor Henry C. Bates of St. Johnsbury, Edward Wells of Burlington and Leonard M. Road of Bellows Falls, as delegates. The delegation was not instructed.

The resolutions reaffirm allegiance to "all the great historic principles for which our party has stood from its foundation as the consistent advocate and champion" expressed belief in the policy of protection with such reciprocal trade relations with friendly nations as seem wise; favored the "expanding and protection of the American merchant marine, an adequate and constantly improving system of coast and harbor defenses; a firm, vigorous and dignified foreign policy; the reasonable regulation and restriction of immigration; and a just and liberal administration of the pending laws, the national impasse, and enlargement of the navy, an extension of American control, and a cable across the Pacific. The financial plank pronounced "soundly and heartily in favor of the maintenance of the single gold standard."

Concerning the recently acquired islands, the platform says: "We believe that this country should manifestly annex, and should the increased duties and responsibilities that have come to it during the present administration through the wish and free choice of the people concerned in the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, through fortune of war and the glorious fruits of the heroic achievements of American sailors and soldiers in the island possessions that became ours by the terms of the treaty with Spain. So long as any of the inhabitants of any of these islands continue in acts of insurrection against the authority of the United States it is the duty of the government to quell such insurrection and to establish there tranquility and order."

The resolutions conclude by endorsing "the wise, able and patriotic administration of our great president."

London, April 18.—King Oscar and the queen of Sweden and Norway have arrived in London.

FREE HOMES ON MAY 3

House Makes the Measure a Special Order.

VERY LITTLE OPPOSITION

To the Bill is Apprehended Henceforth.

FREE HOMES ADVOCATES

Are Correspondingly Jubilant Over the Apparent Fruition of Their Dearest Hopes.

Washington, April 18.—(Special to the Eagle).—The house this evening, by unanimous consent, made the free homes bill an order for May 3. This means that the bill will become a law, the unanimous consent given insuring but little opposition. There is no danger in the senate, which has frequently passed a free homes bill. Flynn and other free homes advocates are jubilant tonight and justly so, after their long fight. Long was largely instrumental in securing unanimous passage for the bill's consideration. Oklahoma may now be more certain than ever of the house's favorable action.

M'KINLEY ASKS MORE TIME

In Which to Appoint Porto Rican Civil Officers.

Washington, April 18.—The president today sent to congress the following message: "The time remaining before the first of May, when the act of April 12, 1900, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue and a civil government for Porto Rico and for other purposes' will take effect, appears to be insufficient for the careful inquiry and consideration requisite to the proper selection of suitable persons to fill the important civil offices provided for by the act. The powers of the present government will cease when the act takes effect, and some new authority will be necessary to enable the officers now performing the various duties of civil government in the island to continue the performance of those duties until the officers who are to perform similar duties under the new government shall have been appointed and qualified. That authority cannot well be given at present by temporary appointments of the existing officers to positions under the act, for the reason that many of the existing officers are officers of the army detailed to performance of civil duties, and section 122 of the revised statutes would prevent them from accepting such temporary appointments under the authority of losing their commissions. The selection of the new officers and the organization of the new government under the act referred to will be accomplished with all practicable speed, but in order that it may be properly accomplished I recommend the passage of a joint resolution to obviate the difficulty above stated."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

To carry into effect the president's message, Mr.